The People's Korea

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President Kim Il Sung Awarded Title of Honorary Citizen of Italian City

In a ceremony held in the Italian capital city of Rome on May 15 with the attendance of a large number of people, it was decided that the title of honorary citizen of Montaldo Di Mondovi, one of the European country's cities, was conferred upon DPRK President Kim Il Sung on the occasion of his 74th birthday (April 15) for his excellent statesmanship in domestic and external performance and for creating the Juche idea.

The Italian cities which presented the title of the same kind to him included Magenta (1977).

Addressing the participants there, mayor of the city Giorgio Lombargi said that the city council, representing the unanimous will of the citizens, decided to bestow the title upon him who has founded the Juche idea and has wisely led the Korean people's struggle for the building of a new society.

The man-centered idea, which serves as the basis or backbone of the DPRK's foreign policy, economic management and other developments, was founded by President Kim Il Sung way back in the 1920s and embodied brilliantly in revolution and construction in the DPRK.

This idea is studies in several dozens of countries the world over.

At the same meeting, Secretary Kim Jong Il also received the medal of the city from its council.

The decision to award the medal to him was an expression of boundless respect and reverence of the entire citizens of the city for him, said the mayor in his speech.

The diploma as well as the belt of honorary citizen, medal and souvenir plate for the President and the medal and souvenir plate for the Secretary were handed to Kim Jong U, Vice Minister of External Economic Affairs who took part in the ceremonial gathering.

He left Pyongyang on May 3, heading an economic delegation with the aim of developing economic ties between the two countries, and returned home on May 23.

Pyongyang and Rome have no diplomatic relations, but in the late 1960s and the 1970s, the two countries began to develop active cultural exchanges and mutual visits on a non-governmental level.

Belgrade, Warsaw Support Co-hosting of Olympics

With the approach of the third sports meeting between north and south Korea, Yugoslavia and Poland have joined a group of nations renewing their support for Pyongyang's overture to jointly sponsor the upcoming 1988 Olympic Games and to make a single team of north and south Korea, when government spokesmen for the two countries called a press conference on May 13 and 22, respectively.

According to a Tanjug report, Aleksandar Stanic, official spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, repeated on May 22 his country's stand for the proposal, saying, "Yugoslavia has from the first supported the proposal of the DPRK that Pyongyang and Seoul jointly organize the summer Olympic Games of 1988."

The news agency also quoted him as saying, "The joint organization of the Games would contribute to the reduction of tensions and to the creation of conditions for the peaceful reunification of the country and the preservation of peace and security in the region."

The supporters of Pyongyang's stand comprised the Soviet Union, China, Romania, and so forth, while Cuba, Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Tanzania have revealed their intension to boycott the international event if it is held exclusively in Seoul.

In addition, the non-aligned movement issued statements at its two conferences, which favored the co-hosting proposal.

Speaking before newsmen on May 13, Polish government press spokesman Jerzy Urban said that the Polish National Olympic Committee and sports authorities support the overture and hope that this question will be deliberated in constructive way, reported the KCNA.

"We hope that talks on this matter between the north and the south will be continued and the proposal of the DPRK be accepted at the talks," he said.

After the north Koreans made public their initiative in July of last year in the hope of smoothly staging the Games unlike the past three boycott-affected ones, officials from Pyongyang and Seoul sat at a table two times to seek a break-through, but little headway has been made.

The third meeting is scheduled to be held on July 10-11 in Lausanne, Switzerland.

Pregnant Woman Dies After Being Raped by GIs

A primary school teacher, 6-month pregnant, died after being raped by a group of American soldiers who participated in the "Team Spirit 86" joint military exercises.

Her husband was enraged as he related the incident to a newspaper company, according to the paper of south Korea's labour union dated April 23.

The Nodongja Shinmun (The Worker's Paper), published by the Federation of the Seoul Labour Movement, said that Mrs. Li, a teacher at a primary school in Chechon-gun, South Chungchong Province, was abducted and raped by 5-6 American servicemen. She died a few days later.

The villagers kept silent about the incident, according to the paper.

Her husband was abducted by intelligence agency men and his whereabouts are still unknown.

Nearly 3,000 Rounded Up

A total of 2,959 people were rounded up on May 28 in an overnight crackdown throughout south Korea on mostly anti-"government" student activists, south Korean police announced on May 28.

This was the second massive crackdown this month.

Last month, police had rounded up about 10,000 people in a 10-day operation.

The latest operation was conducted on May 27.

Of the total, 833 were placed under formal arrest and the rest were sent for summary court trial or released after being booked for investigation, according to police.

At least 10 students were sought by police in connection with anti-"government" protest actions.

—"U.S. Army in S. Korea, Get Out!"—

Students Hurl Gasoline Bombs Into American Bank

In a drastic surge of anti-American sentiment and protest actions by the south Korean dissidents, an American investing bank in Seoul on May 27 became the target of an attack of gasoline bombs by some 100 demonstrating students, calling for ouster of the United States from south Korea.

During the protest action, the protesting students chanted anti-American slogans including "U.S. troops in south Korea, get out, taking responsibility for the Kwangju incident!"

On May 27, some 100 students from Seoul National, Korea, Soong Jun and other universities in Seoul staged a 10-minute guerrilla-style demonstration on street near the Seoul branch of Korea-America Bank in Chonho-dong, Kangdong District, around 7 p.m., shouting anti-American slogans, according to a Chosun Ilbo report dated May 28.

The demonstrating students formed scrummage and made a 150m-dash for the office of Korea-America Bank to hurl five gasoline bombs into it, distributing more than 100 leaflets entitled "Declaration on Anti-American Struggle for Independence to Satisfy the Grudge of Kwangju Victims," according to south Korea's influential daily paper.

The leaflets were jointly signed by militant student bodies: Chamintu of Seoul National University and Minmintu of Korea University (Chamintu stands for the "Anti-American Struggle Committee for Independence against Imperialism and Fascism", Minmintu for the "Struggle Committee for Democracy and the Nation against Imperialism and Fascism").

No serious damage was reported as the bank guards extinguish fire soon.

Six students were arrested on the spot, according to the paper.

It is the second attack on an American civil institution since Chon's rise to power in 1980, following the arson of the Bank of America in November last year. The U.S. government facilities have been more frequently attacked.

Recently, anti-American protests have been rampant in south Korea with the U.S. Information Service building in Pusan seized by 21 university students this month in a series of protest action on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju incident in which the United States permitted the Chon-led special combat troops to crack down the uprising, resulting in the massacre of some 2,000 citizens.

Chon Junta Sent 2,000 Specially Trained Youth to Inchon Rally: NKDP

Some 2,000 youths, disguised as students and workers, were premeditatedly mobilized to infiltrate into the May 3 Inchon rally for constitutional revision by the Chon Du Hwan military junta and deliberately prevented the planned rally and demonstration from being held peacefully, in an attempt to estrange the students from the other opposition forces, according to a report made public by the New Korea Democratic Party on May 15.

The report prepared by the party's fact-finding special committee on the Inchon case said, "The authorities sent a group of some 70 youths specially trained to sing radical songs and shout such slogans, and made them disguise themselves with jumpers and T-shirts."

"They were ordered to follow the demonstration in Inchon after separately wating for the start of the peaceful rally," said the report.

The special committee revealed the fact that "They were given a special bonus of 300,000 won ($337) each with 4-day leasure after the mission", ac-

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May 10 Decided as "Day for Kwangju" In Berkley

Berkeley City, California, proclaimed May 10 as the "Day for the Kwangju People" and invited a delegate from Kwangju City (Mun Byong Ran, a poet and co-chairmen of the Council for Social Movement in South Cholla Province), according to the New Korea on May 8, a Korean language paper published in the United States.

This is the first time that a United States city adopted a special day for the people of a south Korean city, in solidarity with the citizens to symbolize support for their struggle.

Two Lock Gates Newly Built in Pyongyang

Soldier-builders of the Korean People's Army have constructed in a short period the Hyangsan and Tongam lock gates.

The Hyangsan Lock Gate is the first of its kind built across the River Chongchon.

The lock gate has a number of sluices, a power station and a fish route and the bridge on the dam extends hundreds of meters.

With the construction of the lock gate, it has become possible to harness the River Chongchon to protect the arable land in its basin from floods, solve the power problem in the Hyangsan area with the electricity produced by the lock gate power station and promote the conveniences in traffic, and the artificial lake will change the local scenery, rendering it more beautiful.

The fifth lock gate from the Nampo barrage upstream, it is an all-embracing, modern one with locks capable of letting pass big and small ships, a broad road, a power station, etc.

It has also a fish route and moorages and the sluice gates are uniformly operated at the control tower.

With the construction of the Tongam Lock Gate, it has become possible to meet the growing demand for transportation more satisfactorily by carrying through the water, the cement, coal and so forth produced in the Sunchon area and largely increase agricultural production by storing more irrigation water.

The landscape of the Taedong River basin will become more beautiful and Sunchon will completely change its looks as a city of industry and culture. Through the lock gate bridge materials and equipment will be transported to the construction sites of the vinalon complex, the thermal power plant, and so forth in the Sunchon district and the lock gate power station will supply electric power to the construction sites and the populated areas.

The construction of one more lock gate, Hadan Lock Gate, is new progressing apace on the River Taedong.

▲ A part of the Tongam Lock Gate built on the Taedong River

Increased Mass Consumption Goods

A direct sale store in Pyongchon district, Pyongyang

August 3 Mass Consumption Goods are those made by members of the daily necessaries shops and workteams of factories and enterprises, housewives workteams and sideline workteams and more workers by tapping and using by-products, waste materials and other inner reserves.

Since then the number of daily necessaries shops and workteams, housewives workteams and sideline workteams has sharply increased. Last year alone, there appeared as many as over 14,400 of such workshops and workteams.

In less than two years the basic variety of "August 3 Mass Consumption Goods" has increased 4.6 times and expanded variety 4.7 times.

In particular, Pyongchon district, Pyongyang, has boosted in this period the production value of goods 33 times and their assortment 47 times.

Goods produced in this district are marketed at the district direct sale store. Clothes, footwear, household goods, kitchen utensils, school things, goods of cultural use and miscellaneous goods of daily use, etc. are popular among people for their variety and good shape.

Such direct sale stores are to be found in all cities and counties (districts). Their number exceeds 200, taking the country as a whole.

Secretary Kim Jong Il gave on-the-spot working guidance to the work of the direct sale stores of "August 3 Mass Consumption Goods" in Pyongyang on May 13.

Chemicals of Over 700 Kinds Produced

The production of chemicals is increasing in Korea.

Factories under the joint company of minor chemical works have boosted the output of dyestuffs to 133.6 percent, paints to 218.9 percent and paper to 125 percent as compared with the corresponding period last year.

Chemicals of over 700 kinds are produced by the company which has more than ten factories including the Pyongyang Regeant Factory, the Nampo Dyestuff Factory and the Wonsan Chemical Factory.

The variety and output are on the yearly growth. Ten odd kinds of goods were added to the production items in four months of this year.

The medium and small sized chemical factories in South Hamgyong Province keep the production of chemical goods needed for the people's living on a high level.

Through deep-going researches into paints, they have developed bottom paints better than the earlier products. Their production has begun.

The material foundations of the chemical factories have been strengthened.

Chemical factories are energetically pushing ahead with the work of building new production processes along with construction projects to increase the existing production capacity.

The joint company of minor chemical works plans to build five new factories and workshops by the end of this year.

When they are built, the production capacity of the company will shoot up 1.5-2 times.

2,270 HP Tugboat Built

The Wonsan shipyard on the east coast of Korea on May 13 launched the 2,270 HP tugboat "Kuryongpo" intended for the Nampo Barrage.

It can tug ships up to 200,000 ton-class. Its engine power is strong and the winch installed at its stern alone is capable of dragging a 50,000 ton-class boat so that it can swiftly ensure the passage of cargo boats through the locks. And the helm, being of round shape, is accurate in operation and the stability of the screw is well guaranteed.

The ship is modernly furnished for the conveniences of the seamen's life.

With the building of this tugboat, it has become possible to let large cargo boat pass through the locks of the Nampo Barrage speedily and help towards the development of water transport of the country.

May is the rice-planting season in the DPRK. Farmers throughout the country are busy in planting the rice.

Japanese Lawyers Visit DPRK (1)

My First Visit to DPRK

Girl students enjoying a picnic (at the Taesongsan Amusement Center)

Five Japanese lawyers visited the DPRK last September. They have been involved in activities to defend the human rights of resident Koreans in Japan.

They regarded the work as their natural duty to secure social justice and safeguard fundamental human rights.

They were invited by the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries.

They published a pamphlet in March this year in which they related their impressions of their 12-day tour of the DPRK.

They discussed their impressions of the DPRK, mentioned the lives of the people, socialist construction and some natural scenic spots they visited. They said they were aware of the people's devotion to economic construction, the education of the young, improvements in the standard of life and the reunification of the country.

The pamphlet voiced the lawyers determination to contribute to the struggle to secure human rights for resident Koreans and also expressed their desire to see the early reunification of Korea.

The People's Korea will publish the gists of five reports of their visit starting with this issue.....Ed.

On Sept. 16, 1985 I left Narita International Airport early in the morning for Pyongyang, returning to Tokyo on 28th Sept. We had to go to Pyongyang via Beijing and it took about two days. If there had been a direct flight from Tokyo it would only have been two hours. From the moment we left Tokyo I couldn't stop thinking about the discriminatory attitude the Japanese government has taken towards the DPRK.

In the light of Japan's history of aggression against Korea and the havoc it has caused on the peninsula, it should show its concern about the situation in Korea.

Our delegation which was named the Japan lawyers' delegation arrived at Pyongsong Airport, Pyongyang, DPRK, at 4.30 p.m. on Sept. 17.

We were welcomed at the airport and taken in a car to the city. On the way we were told: "We welcome you. What we want you to see is our children. The DPRK has put emphasis on the education of children. We are proud of our moderate and cheerful children."

I was reminded of these words later when I saw children in the schools and streets of Pyongyang. Elementary school pupils wore sailor suits. Girls wore various colors of ribons, while boys wore scarves like members of the Boy Scouts. They were always smiling and looked bright and innocent. I also smiled whenever my eyes met their's. I was touched. They seemed to be my grand children. I can still see them when I close my eyes.

Educational and leisure facilities are well equipped for children in this country. They fully enjoy the compulsory 11-year education.

The school leaving age is 16 in the DPRK.

Bullying is unheard of in the DPRK, unlike Japan. Perhaps the Japanese could learn a great deal by studying the educational system of the DPRK.

We were well entertained in the DPRK, and I was impressed with the quality of the houses and the clean litter free streets.

The fact that undergrounds have been built at a depth of 100 meters reminded me that North Korea lives under the nuclear threat by south Korea, where the U.S. stores nuclear weapons.

The Korean War started in 1950 and a truce accord was signed in 1953 in accordance with the American's proposal. I can imagine that the destruction the DPRK underwent because of the war was just like that Japan suffered when it was defeated in World War II.

Pyongyang had a population of 400,000 during the war and had 426,000 bombs dropped on it. Thirty years later it is a thriving city of over 1,800,000. A victory of socialism.

Cooperative farms have widely introduced on a nation-wide scale. Although land in north Korea does not have the advantages of land in south Korea in rice-production, it is better utilized. Some reclamation has been conducted and a number of large-scale dams have been built on the River Taedong in order to provide a fresh water supply. Farm machinery and implements were modern and were widely used. I was reminded of the development of the machine industry in the DPRK.

In the future the River Taedong will flow to the East Sea like the Panama and Suez canals. This will be accomplished in the not so distant future.

All in all I was impressed by the socialist construction as well as the advanced industrial development taking place in the DPRK.

Health, sports and amusement centers are well managed and equipped, as are libraries, where I saw many people studying. There were also good welfare facilities.

While looking around an exhibition hall of excavated ancient Korean art I was very aware of the deep relationship with Japanese culture and I could understand how the Korean people are proud of their 5,000-year history.

When I visited the museum of the anti-Japanese guerrilla struggle I thought of the suffering endured during the long colonial rule before they won liberation.

In 1945 Japan was defeated and the Korean people were liberated. However, due to the profit pursuing policies of the imperialists, Korea has been divided and the national pride of the Korean nation has been marred.

Panmunjom, the truce village, made me think of the sad separation of the Korean people and of the foreign forces which promote the division of the country.

During our stay in the DPRK the north-south Red Cross talks were underway. I wished them every success from the bottom of my heart. I hope more families will be reunited in the future and the country can be reunified as soon as possible.

As we were all lawyers, we hoped to compare the judicial and legal systems of Korea with Japan. However, unfortunately this was not possible.

According to a given explanation, a decision of the court is usually made within a month after questioning the persons concerned on the spot.

There were reported to be 24 criminal cases in Pyongyang alone in 1984. There were 120 lawyers throughout the DPRK. Civil cases such as divorce are dealt with by people's committees. I felt the DPRK could learn a few things from foreign countries.

It is my regret that I didn't have enough time to give my lecture on the "Japanese Constitution and Judicial System" to some law students. Perhaps next time.

I hope the DPRK will advance as the independent state uniting workers, farmers and intellectuals

When the Korean Peninsula is peacefully united and foreign forces are forbidden to be there, Korea, China, and Japan will promulgate a peace declaration and there will be nothing to undermine these areas.

Korea's geographical position means that it has an important role to play in the permanent peace of the region.

This was my first visit to Korea and I left there with a deep affection for the country. (By Kitajiri Tokugoro)

EDITORIAL

Seoul's Move in the North-South Dialogues

North-south dialogues and contacts were developing as a result of sincere efforts by the DPRK government. However, due to unfair behaviour by the U.S. and south Korean authorities, the talks have been temporarily suspended.

It is no secret that the U.S.-south Korean joint military exercises from February until the end of April, were a rehearsal for war and a preemptive perpetuate

Actions speak louder than words and therefore, American and south Korean statements regarding peace can be dismissed as mere propaganda.

It was the enforcement of "Team Spirit 86" that resulted in the suspension of the talks. The various dialogues affected by the suspension were preliminary parliamentary discussions, Red Cross, and economic talks.

Now that "Team Spirit 86" is finished Washington and Seoul are predictably asking for a resumption of the talks. However, it is not as simple as that. The U.S. and south Korea continue to provoke the DPRK and perpetuate criminal acts to inflame national conflicts.

The Chon Du Hwan junta should bear in mind that war-mongering and talks are not compatible.

Koreans at home and abroad, together with peace-loving people of the world hope that the suspended north-south talks will be resumed as soon as possible so that real peace, leading to a reunification of the country, can be realised on the Korean Peninsula.

Pyongyang has repeatedly asked Seoul to make efforts conducive to creating an atmosphere favorable to a resumption of dialogues. However, the Chon Du Hwan junta continues to play up the non-existent threat that the north will invade the south. In addition, the south does not recognize its responsibility for having the talks suspended. On the contrary, it tries to shift responsibility on to north Korea.

The south Korean authorities should know that their actions are not conducive to better relations.

They should change their ways and introduce measures that will create a favourable atmosphere for talks.

It is up to south Korea whether talks are resumed or not and the world watches to see what move it will make.

Pyongyang Central Zoo

The Central Zoo located at the foot of Mt. Taesong, northeast of Pyongyang, will be more than quadruples in its area.

The zoo has animal sheds more than 20,000 square metres in floor space, including an aquarium, a peacock shed, and an elephant house.

Five hundreds breeds of rare animals, birds, reptiles and fishes of the DPRK and animals from different continents are distributed according to genealogical classification and ecological features.

The zoo is steadily replenished with new rare animals. Last year they increased by 100 breeds.

The zoo has 300 animals of 166 breeds from different countries, including those sent by Jonas Whalstorm, Director of the Skansen Aquarium, Sweden.

The Central Zoo will be built into a large one with 1,000 breeds of animals, covering an area of hundreds of hectares.

A natural zoo of about 15 hectares will take shape in the north of the zoo. Scores of breeds of animals including beasts of prey and hervivorous animals will habit in the fully furnished natural zoo. It will have a motorway for excursion cars.

The fierce animals playground will be expanded to 10,000 square metres.

Conspicuous will be dolphins' pool. A 1,000-seat dolphins' circus pool with a floor space of 5,000 square metres will come into being.

Over 300 species of fishes including rare sea fishes will be reared in the projected aquarium with an area of 5,000 square metres.

A panda at the Central Zoo in Pyongyang

An animal shed for children and a children's park equipped with modern amusement facilities will make their appearances covering two hectares of area.

Recreation and amusement centres with electronic facilities, pavilions and refreshment stalls will serve the visitors.

An 8 kilometres long excursion loop road will be built in the zoo, on which sightseeing buses will run.

900 SNU Students Urge U.S. to Sign Peace Agreement with DPRK

About 900 students of Seoul National University on May 22 stormed into the sixth floor of the school's library and began a sit-in protest, urging the U.S. to sign a peace agreement with the DPRK and to withdraw all nuclear bases from south Korea.

The demonstrators produced panes stating their demands, and placed them, which declared "Sign a peace agreement with north Korea", "Dismantle nuclear bases in south Korea," "Let's drive out U.S. imperialists responsible for the Kwangju Uprising" and "Let's write a democratic constitution."

The DPRK has urged the United States to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement as a key step to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. Pyongyang wants to discuss the issue in the three-way talks involving Washington and Seoul.

Technically speaking, the DPRK and the United States is still at war.

The student protesters, armed with petrol bombs and wooden staves, set up barricades at the entrance to the floor they seized.

In leaflets, they contended that their sit-in was in support of the May 23 occupation of the U.S. cultural center in Pusan.

The struggle was led by Li Myong Jae, chairman of the SNU Chamintu, Kim Sang Ha, chairman of the SNU Minmintu, and Hwang In Su, acting chairman of the student council of the school.

The seizure followed the closing event of the university's four-day May festival in which nearly 4,000 students participated.

Their seizure continued till the next day's scheduled "grand forum".

On May 23, about 3,000 SNU students held a "grand pan-national debate" on national issues amid the 2,500-strong police on guard around the campus.

During the meeting, students denounced the Chon junta and the United States for the bloody Kwangju incident in 1980. The debate also touched on the issues of constitutional rewriting in the interest of the masses.

Before entering a lengthy debate, participants held a memorial ceremony for Li Dong Su.

The debate was led by a number of students who were wanted by the police for recent demonstrations.

The debate was to be a joint rally of students from 10 major Seoul universities, workers and representatives from the 12 dissident bodies, including Mintongryon, the Council for the Promotion of Democracy and the Trade Union of Chonggye Clothes. However, about 2,500 police blockaded the entrances to the meeting place.

Two SNU demonstrators hang a banner from a window of a library room where about 900 students of the university were staging a sit-in.

The banner reads "Sign a peace agreement with north Korea" and "Dismantle nuclear bases of the U.S. in south Korea."

U.S., S. Korea Test Logistics

More than 500 U.S. and south Korean servicemembers are now staging an exercise "designed to test the ability of the Combined Forces Command to handle logistical requirements during wartime."

According to Pacific Stars and Stripes dated May 30, during "Taclogex '86", representatives from every U.S. and south Korea division, corps, and field army are concentrating on handling requirements for petroleum, oil and lubricants, ammunition, major weapons, barrier materials, repair parts and maintenance, transportation and supply needs.

"This type of thing has been done in the U.S. and Europe before, but this is the first time it's been done on this scale," said Maj. John-Donnellon, exercise project officer. "The computer is actually determining the exercise," he said.

Christian Organisation Issues Statement against Japan's Crown Prince's Seoul Visit

The South Korean Council of Christian Churches issued a statement on May 23 opposing the Japanese crown prince's visit to Seoul planned for October.

In the statement this organization made clear its opposition to his visit, saying "the Japanese imperial family has not repented Japan's past faults."

Moon Ik Hwan's Arrest Arouses Action against Chon

The Rev. Moon Ik Hwan's arrest brought sudden protests and criticism from dissidents.

Kim Yong Sam on May 24 said in a press meeting at his office in the NKDP headquarters, "It's a scheme to disband the United Minjung Movement for Democracy and Unification (Mintongryon) and to suppress the whole democratic forces."

Kim Dae Jung told reporters at his home that "We cannot look idely on Moon's arrest."

He then warned, "The government should prepare for a bitter deterioration of the situation after that."

Police arrested Moon on May 23 for allegedly "leading an anti-government struggle."

He has been advocating the establishment of a confedral system for Korea and demanding the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Police also said they arrested Chang Ki Pyong, an official of Mintongryon, on May 22.

About 20 members of the Study Group of Democratic Constitution on May 23 issued a statement protesting against Moon's arrest and waged a sit-in at office in Chonga Building in Seoul.

The statement said that the Moon's arrest proves that the Chon junta's "promiss of democratization is an empty one."

It claimed that Moon's speech in Seoul National University has nothing to do with Li Dong Su's self-immolation.

Over 40 Mintongryon members on the same day held an overnight hunger demonstration, demanding the release of their chairman.

Meanwhile, Moon on May 24 started a hunger strike in prison, praying for Kim Dong Su, who doused himself with gasoline and set fire to his body on May 20, shouting "Drive out U.S. imperialists from south Korea," during Moon's speech at Seoul National University and died.

North-South Christian Leaders Agree to Meet

Members of the National Council of Churches in the United States on May 7 revealed that north and south Korean Christian leaders have agreed on the opening of north-south Korean Christian talks.

The comment was made public in a press conference in the U.S. by an NCC delegation headed by Dwain Epps, Executive Director of International Affairs, after visiting Pyongyang from April 18 to 28 and Seoul from April 29 to May 5, respectively.

Dwain Epps said at the meeting, "North and south Korean Church leaders agreed on the opening of north-south Korean Christian talks for peace and reunification in principle during our visit."

He also announced that the NCC delegation, consisting of 10 members including clergymen Li Shyng Man, Song Myong Gol and Kim In Shik, had exhibited a petition to the Executive Committee, the supreme organ at the NCC, asking U.S. Christians to exercise influence for the realization of the talks.

The executive director also revealed that about 10,000 north Korean Christians lead a religious life at over 500 churches around the country and 25 clergymen recently graduated from a three-year Christian university there.

He said that the delegation met Ho Dam, chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland and other religious leaders including Christian and Buddhist groups in Pyongyang. He said that the leaders "welcomed" the delegation's offer. They also met religious leaders and "government" officials in Seoul.

The NCC embraces 31 religious sects with 40 million members worldwide.

Message from Thai Student Organization on Occasion of the 6th Anniversary of Kwangju Uprising

The following message was sent to the People's Korea by Mr. Boonthan T. Verawongse, General Secretary of the Student Federation of Thailand, on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Kwangju popular uprising:

We, the Student Federation of Thailand, the only one national student body composing of 14 student unions and student organizations in the country. We have been following the situation in your country for a long time and we are deeply concerned with the development of politics in your country.

It's more than 6 years that the dictatorship of Chun Du Hwan has been in power in South Korea over the sweat, blood and the tears of the Koreans.

We never forget the turbulence of Kwangju uprising in May 1980 when Chun with U.S. authority killed more than 2,000 people who were struggling against the U.S. backed military dictatorship.

On the occasion of the 6 years commemoration of Kwangju incident, we, on behalf of Thai students and Thai people wish to salute those who sacrificed their lives with the highest respect and admiration. Their heroism inspires us to continue what our predecessors in the similar struggle. The lives and the blood of the heroes were poured on the land to plant democracy. Your historic experience reminds us of our responsibility to be with the people always and to strive for true social transformation. The lessons of Kwangju is much appreciated by the new generation. This is a great value not only to the Korean students and people but also to people in other countries.

The struggling of the Korean students and people in this last decade is the real struggle for the freedom, democracy and social justice. This must be continued by us. We would like to send our best regard to you from the bottom of our heart and we fully support your determination. Continue with your spirit for Independence, Democracy and Social justice of the Koreans!

Police Take Kim Dae Jung's Aide

A secretary of dissident leader Kim Dae Jung still had not been heard after he was taken in by plainclothes police on arrival at Seoul's international airport on May 23, an aide to Kim reported.

Han Hwa Gap, 47, was returning home from an eight-month study tour in West Germany when he was put under custody by the agents before completing immigration and customs procedures, said the aide, who declined to be named.

Since then, nothing had been heard about him despite efforts by Kim's staff to find out his whereabouts and possible charges, the aide said.

Meanwhile, Kye Hoon Je, a top leader of the dissident group United Minjung (masses) Movement for Democracy, was taken in by police on May 28.

Students Choose Death as Weapon against U.S. & Chon

The Hong Kong-based Far Eastern Economic Review noted that the death by self-immolation of Seoul National University student has set off a new alarm on the trend of growing radicalization of campus dissent against the Chon Du Hwan junta.

The magazine (June 5, 1986) said Lee Dong Su's action has had a big impact on the country "because it is taken as an indication that political extremism is now reaching people from social classes previously aloof from politics."

Follows the full text of the story:

The death by self-immolation of a 23-year-old horticulture student at the Seoul National University on 20 May has set off a new alarm on the trend of growing radicalisation of campus dissent against the regime of President Chun Doo Hwan.

The case of Lee Dong Su has shocked the country particularly because he was not seriously involved with any of the numerous factions now leading the university movement demanding the overthrow of Chun or the withdrawal of US troops from the country.

The last of four children of a successful company president, Lee had advanced to the prestigious Seoul university from the elite Kyonggi High School, a school renowned for producing many top government bureaucrats. Neither his family nor friends had any idea that he had been taking any deep interest in anti-government activities. In what the university authorities noted as an additional mark of sobriety and moderation, he had already finished the two-and-a-half year army service, a career course that many upper-class families provide for their children.

On the afternoon of 20 May, while about 2,000 students had gathered on the huge campus square, Lee, standing on the top floor of the four-storey university building, shouted "Out with Chun Doo Hwan! Out with US imperialists! " And then, pouring a bottle of petrol over himself and lighting a match, he plunged to the ground in a ball of flame, Lee was pronounced dead on the way to hospital.

To the consternation of many parents, he was the third student from the same campus to resort to the same violent action in less than a month. On 28 April, two others – political science major Lee Jae Ho and microbiology student Kim Se Jin – had set themselves ablaze, protesting against the short military induction programme before the start of regular conscription. Kim died a few days later and Lee on 26 May.

Barely had the shock over these deaths subsided, than a fourth student, a co-ed named Pak Hye Jong from the same campus, threw herself into the Han river and drowned, leaving a note deploring the political situation. "I can no longer contain this feeling of guilt for the deprived and oppressed in this land," she wrote.

The use of self-immolation as an act of desperate political struggle has not been altogether unknown in South Korea since the early 1970s, when a Seoul textile worker, Chon Tae Il, set himself on fire in protest against restrictions on trade union activities. Early this year, a Seoul machinery worker, when faced by a group of riot police breaking up an illegal strike (strikes in South Korea must be approved by the government), also burned himself to death rather than being arrested.

A letter left behind by Lee Dong Su for his friends indicated the issues which preoccupied him were anti-Chun, anti-US and anti-Japan. The letter said: "The masses are silent and appear stupid, but they last foreover . . . I urge my friends to shed new light on the threat from Japan, which for its own survival wishes to keep Korea forever in subservient position."

In short, he subscribed to the views of either Minmintu or Jamintu, new campus extremist groups calling for the expulsion of all foreign influences from the country as well as Chun. Lee's predecessors in the self-immolation campaign had belonged to the more radical Jamintu, which seeks first to remove US troops before overthrowing Chun. Since both groups now openly advocate removal of Japanese and American influences, including their economic presence, their platforms have gone way beyond demands for simple democratisation.

Although these extremists are in a minority – officials estimate the total activist strength in the country at about 2,000 – they have successfully defied numerous police attempts to "uproot" their underground networks and have benefited considerably from sympathy generated by harsh treatment of demonstrators.

Moderate dissidents from the South Korean National Council of Churches have long urged the government to take a more lenient attitude, arguing that indiscriminate use of toxic chemical teargas to break up on-campus rallies or beating up the arrested students, as well as their long jail terms, only worsen the situation.

In a society fraught with political and social conformism – and rigidity – many have regarded those going to jail for "democracy's cause" as heroes. The government now holds about 1,500 political prisoners in various parts of the country, many of them students. The figure is double that the previous Park Chung Hee regime held at any one time. About the same number of students has been expelled in the past six years under Chun.

The arrest on 23 May of Rev. Moon Ik Hwan on charges of inciting the anti-government riot in Inchon on 3 May is likely to exacerbate matters. Renowned for repeated jailings under the present as well as previous regimes for speaking out on human rights and democratisation, the 68-year-old Methodist priest, who is immensely popular among students, has turned anti-American in recent years because of the US role in the suppression of the civil uprising in Kwangju in 1980. When Lee Dong Su set himself on fire at the Seoul National University, Moon was in fact there addressing the crowd, and for this, the police blame him for helping to radicalise the campuses.

In jail, the gaunt, soft-spoken Moon immediately started a hunger strike, saying he never incited the rioting. His new struggle from the police cell is expected to touch off another round of fierce protests, but as an advocate of non-violent struggle in the manner of India's Gandhi, he has appealed to students to stop burning themselves.

The main opposition New Korea Democratic Party has called for his unconditional release, arguing that detention at this time could only provoke more protests. Indeed, the day after Lee's self-immolation, a group of 21 students travelling from Seoul stormed and seized the US cultural centre in the southern port city of Pusan, for the second time since 1982. With US consul officials calling in the police, they were arrested an hour later.

Lee Dong Su's action has had a big impact on the country because it is taken as an indication that political extremism is now reaching people from social classes previously aloof from politics. Groups of worried parents are calling on university authorities to take action to stop similar tragedies. Newspaper editorials, lawyers and Christian church figures have also spoken out, but extremists might find their new campaign of death irresistible as a weapon against Chun.

Shortly after Lee's suicide, sources in underground movements quoted some students as saying there were at least 64 others waiting to die in flames one by one. In response, the riot police have tightened up security on every major street intersection and building near government offices, frightened that some might try to immolate themselves in the central district of Seoul.

The student extremists appear to have changed their tactics – their object now seems to be to outrage domestic opinion and spotlight South Korea's political situation in the international community just before the Asian Games this year which will be followed by the Olympics in 1988.

S. Korea Confronts Revolution of Rising Political Aspirations

Commenting on the recent political turmoil in south Korea, Newsweek magazine wrote, "members of the country's burgeoning middle class have begun pushing the limits of a centuries-old authoritarian tradition and trying to break the cycle of rebellion and repression that has dominated South Korea's 38-year history."

Here are excerpts from the Newsweek story (June 2, 1986 issue):

The cry went up again last week at Seoul National University, as it has day after day since February on teeming campuses throughout South Korea. "Down with Chun Doo Hwan! Down with dictatorship! " thousands of angry students shouted in a demonstration commemorating the nearly 200 people killed by Army troops during anti-government rioting six years ago in the southern city of Kwangju. As helmeted riot police moved in, a long figure climbed out onto a third-story ledge. Lee Dong Soo, 22, screamed "Out with U.S. imperialists," and doused himself with gasoline. Then, like two other Seoul National students in the past month, he set himself afire–and toppled in flames to his death.

That grisly suicide dramatized a painful fact of south Korea today. At the extremes of the political spectrum, angry students call for a radical transformation of Korean society and grim military men still argue for a crackdown against dissent. In between, however, members of the country's burgeoning middle class have begun pushing the limits of a centuries-old authoritarian tradition–and trying to break the cycle of rebellion and repression that has dominated South Korea's 38-year history.

That aim has been complicated by the calls for fundamental change at home, and intensifying international scrutiny of authoritarian Asian regimes brought about by the fall of Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos in February.

The challenge to Chun by the moderate opposition, which seeks direct elections by popular vote for his successor, has now burst into the streets, led by a tiny but vociferous band of youthful radicals bent on fomenting change at any cost. And as many of even Chun's staunchest foes are only too aware, a wrong move on either side could tumble the country into uncontrolled riot and bloody crackdown.

That point of no return has yet to be reached, despite a four-month campaign by students, labor activists and other radicals that has become the country's most serious political tussle since the deadly street battles sparked by Chun's 1980 coup. But the broad-based impulse for change has become undeniable. And this fall's Asian Games in Seoul, followed by the Seoul Olympics in 1988, could prove either the national showcases they were planned to be, or open invitations to political turmoil.

"We are facing a critical juncture," says Roh Tae Woo, who heads Chun's ruling Democratic Justice Party.

The already tense situation was electrified in February, as observers both at home and abroad drew instant parallels to the stunning rise of "people power" in the Philippines. The Korean opposition was clearly inspired–even to the extent of adopting Cory Aquino's now famous "L-for-Laban" (Fight) hand sign as an unofficial emblem. Soon after Marcos' fall, Seoul's Roman Catholic archbishop, Cardinal Stephen Kim, echoed his counterpart in Manila in with a ringing call from the pulpit for greater democracy. And even before that, Chun himself–again under goading from Washington–reversed himself once more, abruptly ending harassment of the NKDP and allowing it to begin its campaign to collect 10 million signatures on a petition for constitutional reform. Its key demand: direct presidential elections by 1988, by popular vote rather than through the currently mandated–and easily manipulated–Electoral College.

In tactical terms at least, Chun may have partly deflected that drive even before it had really begun–by simply announcing that he no longer flatly opposed constitutional reform.

The problem is that the government's and the opposition's visions of political reality are quite different: Chun's people believe that the political transition in 1988 will be delicate enough without subjecting it to the turmoil of direct elections, while the opposition is equally convinced that South Korea is prepared for full democracy now. Even away from the campus battlegrounds, skepticism about Chun-backed reform runs deep. "If the government continues to run the media and have limitless rights to investigate us, constitutional revision is meaningless," says Lee Chul, an NKDP assemblyman. Starker still is the cynical view, painfully common at both political poles, that south Korea remains ensured in a pattern of aborted compromises and winner-take-all endings. "It's not a question of democracy," says one Seoul political scientist. "It's a matter of who has the power–us or you."

Even some of Chun's most ardent foes are convinced that his pledge to step down in February 1988 (when he will still be only 57 years old) is quite genuine. But they also suspect he may try to arrange for a pliant DJP crony as his successor–and may continue to run things from behind the scenes, in all likelihood as head of the Il Hae Foundation, a multimillion-dollar think tank recently established with funding from South Korea's huge industrial conglomerates. But that is looking very far ahead in a country whose near future is blurred with uncertainty. From September's highly charged National Assembly session through the showcase Asian and Olympic Games, South Korea's path is littered with traps, flashpoints and potentially perilous turns of fortune.

Papers Observe 31st Anniversary of Chongryun

Papers in Pyongyang on May 25 dedicated editorials and editorial articles to the 31st anniversary of the formation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), proud overseas organization of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Rodong Sinmun organ of the Workers' Party of the DPRK in its editorial said that the 31 years of Chongryun are a glorious history in which it remained boundlessly loyal to President Kim Il Sung and to the Workers' Party of Korea under the revolutionary banner of the great Juche idea and a history of shining victory in which it has achieved proud exploits unparalleled in the overseas compatriots movement of the world through its noble patriotic activities for the homeland and the nation.

It noted:

In the past, Chongryun, tightly holding it as the main line to establish the ideological system of Juche in its organization, has thoroughly armed its functionaries and compatriots with the Juche idea and the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and closely rallied them around President Kim Il Sung and our glorious party.

Regarding it as its most honourable work to support and defend the socialist motherland, Chongryun has made all efforts for the prosperity and development of the fatherland, always breathing and acting with people in the homeland.

Chongryun, upholding the policy put forward by President Kim Il Sung for the national reunification, has strengthened its activity for national unity and energetically supported the just struggle to check and frustrate the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists at home and abroad and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

At the same time, it has made a contribution to enhancing the international prestige and influence of the DPRK through an energetic movement for solidarity with the world people including the Japanese people, by applying the DPRK Government's policy of external activities.

Our people rejoice highly estimate the precious achievements made by Chongryun and Koreans in Japan as a fruition of unbounded loyalty to President Kim Il Sung and Secretary Kim Jong Il, feeling great national pride in having such dignified overseas compatriots organization as Chongryun.

The victorious history recorded in the movement of Koreans in Japan is associated with the wise leadership and paternal loving care of President Kim Il Sung and our party.

My First Sports Day

By Kim Hyan Ri

—Compositions Written by Korean Students (1)—

In Japan, there are 154 Korean schools from kindergarten to university for Korean residents in Japan to bring up their children as fine Koreans.

There, more than 30,000 pupils and students are learning not only their mother tongue but foreign languages such as Japanese and English and scientific knowledges, while nurturing their pride and honour as Koreans.

From this issue, The People's Korea will serially introduce compositions written by Korean pupils and students studying at Korean schools in Japan: (Translation is ours...Ed.)

I want to call the sports day I had this year my first sports day. It may sound strange, as I am a first-year pupil of the middle school.

But there's some reason for it. I had attended a Japanese school before. And this January, I moved to Gunma Korean Elementary School, which I attend now.

When I was born, my doctor did something wrong and crippled my leg. I have been limping ever since.

While I attended the Japanese school, my Japanese friends always bullied me saying, "She is a cripple," "Just see how she limps!" And sometimes they mimicked my lame walking.

Some of the wicked pupils used to hide my slippers or beat me. And when we competed in a marathon race or played relay games, they hated to be in my group. Moreover, they even want so far as to say they couldn't pass where I walked and quickly avoided me when I passed by.

My family moved three or four times. However, in every Japanese school I attended I had humiliating experiences. I often cried and put my mother in great trouble, asking her to cure my leg.

Apart from such humiliations, I hated sports days most. Whenever sports days came, when my friends were to run with me, they used to say, "Oh, I feel relieved, I won't be the last," "As there is Hyang Ri on our line, she would come in last, and not me."

On Sports day: "Who will win the first Prize?"

So I hated the sports season most and didn't want to go to school at all. My father and mother, who fully understood my troubles, let me receive all sorts of treatment and operations at some big hospitals, though we were poor.

Before the day of operation, my heart was filled with hope, thinking, "my leg will be all right if only I have this operation. And then I will be the same as others and walk and run as my friends do. They won't bully me any more."

My leg, however, was incurable. The reason was, my disease is a congenital one and if cure, I wouldn't be able to walk. When I heard this, I was totally shocked and was driven to despair.

In this way, I attended Japanese schools until I was in the second term of the 6th grade of the elementary school.

Then again, my family was to move from Shizuoka to Gumma. On that occasion, I was enrolled into a Korean school for the first time in my life. But at the back of my heart, I secretly thought it would be the same even though I changed schools and the humiliation would last forever.

My worry, however, was entirely useless. The moment I entered the Korean school I was warmly welcomed by teachers and students there. Everybody was so kind to me, teaching me Korean, taking care of me in school life, etc.

Thanks to their warm-hearted help, I learned to speak fluent Korean, wear our beautiful national dress, *Chogori*, and above all, began studying with pride and consciousness as a Korean.

During the 10 months since I entered the Korean school, nobody has humiliated or bullied me at the school and I was never absent from school. Indeed, I was very glad to attend the Korean school and felt completely happy except one thing.

The thing which threw a shadow of uneasiness was the sports day. After the second term had begun and our class teacher announced that the sports day would be on the 20th of September, it weighed on my mind and troubled me a lot. I even thought of playing sick so as not to attend any event.

It was, after all, useless apprehension. While we were practising for the day, everybody tried to have me in their own team saying, "Come to our team," "No, no, come to ours. Ours is better," and greeted me.

While practicing for a hoop dance, my feet didn't go up and I was always slower in tempo than the rest. But nobody was unkind to me or spoke ill of me.

Instead, they clapped their hands and said, "You did it very nicely," "It was better than yesterday." Among those classmates, I felt many times how good it was for me to have come to such a nice school.

I enjoyed every practice of "hoop dance", "flag exercize", "looking for people", "running", "rope pulling contest," etc.

It was the first time that I enjoyed practicing for a sports day and look forward to it which I had hated so much. It was also the first time that I worried about the weather of the day, too.

On the sports day, the weather was as fine and clear as my mind. From morning, I felt jubilant and lighthearted. At last, I heard the shot of the gun and the running match began. I ran as fast as I could. Friends who started running with me had already finished, while I scarcely covered half the distance. But I didn't feel a bit ashamed or humiliated.

The only thing I was thinking of was, "I don't care if I'm slow. I'll just run through."

In the 800m event, we should go round the playground four times and a half. Though I arrived two rounds later than the others, I managed to run through in the end. Many parents there clapped their hands and encouraged me warmly.

Of course, there were my parents, too. I could see tears rolling down on my mother's cheeks. Those tears were of happiness to find me so happy in the Korean school.

At Japanese schools, I hated sports days most. However, here, I didn't feel ashamed even though I ran so slowly. I think this was because I ran in front of my own people having pride and honour as a Korean. I now am looking forward to the sports day next year.

I am very proud of my Korean school which made me feel that way. I thank our President Kim Il Sung for giving me honour and pride as a Korean student. I want to call the sports day which I shall never forget my first sports day.

Sports and Culture

Friendship Soccer Match

PYONGYANG May 25 (KCNA) – A friendship match between the visiting Cuban soccer team and the Pyongyang Municipal Soccer Team was held on May 23 at Kim Il Sung Stadium.

The match ended 2:1 in favour of the host team.

Earlier, the Chobyong Soccer Team and the junior soccer selection of our country defeated the visiting team respectively 1:0 and the visiting team won matches with our youth soccer selection and the April 25 Soccer Team respectively 1:0 and 3:2.

The match between our Wolmido Soccer Team and the visiting team ended 0:0.

The Cuban team will have more friendship matches in Korea.

Qualification for Asian Junior Soccer Championships

PYONGYANG May 29 (KCNA) – The Korean soccer team belonging to the sixth group beat its Chinese and Hong Kong counterparts respectively 2:0 and 4:0 in the matches of the qualifying round for The Second Asian under-16 Soccer Championships, according to a report.

The Korean junior soccer team has thus been qualified for the final round of the Second Asian Junior Soccer Championships.

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

DPRK Dels. to Foreign Countries (May 24–28)

May 24

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Kim Hwan, member of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of its Central Committee, to attend the 19th Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.
* A Korean post and telecommunications delegation headed by Kim Yong Chae, Minister of Post and Telecommunications, for a visit to the USSR.
* A delegation of the Korean Academy of Social Sciences led by Kim Hwa Jong, its Vice President, for a visit to the USSR.
* A trade union delegation of Korea headed by Kang Ung Gil to attend the 10th Trade Union Congress of Yugoslavia.
* A delegation of Pyongyang University of Mechanical Engineering headed by its Rector Pak Bong Chun for a visit to Bulgaria.

(Continued on page 7)

Exhibition of Koguryo Culture Opens in Tokyo

Spectators peer at a replica of Tokhung-ri Mural Tomb

"I was deeply moved by the art of mural painting: the vivid, beautiful colors and their daintiness. ...I was surprised to find that Koguryo people had already established a cosmology and I saw the origin of the Tombs of Takamatsuzuka through the constellations."

"I learned that the relationship between Korea and Japan during the ancient period was much deeper than I'd thought. Since there are no diplomatic ties between the DPRK and Japan, we have some difficulty in studying the ancient history of Japan. I hope cultural assets and relics of Korea will be actively introduced in future too." A spectator commented on his impression on the exhibition.

The exhibition opened on the 12th floor Grand Hall of the Daimaru Department Store above Tokyo Station, on May 22 and continued until June 3.

The exhibition was first shown in Osaka in September last year. It was also shown in Kobe, Fukuoka, and Niigata.

The exhibition has been sponsored by the Koguryo Cultural Executive Committee under the auspices of the Yomiuri Shimbun, NHK Service Center and the Japan Cultural Committee of Transportation.

There are about 140 exhibits which include mural paintings on tombs, earthenware, accessories, musical instruments and clothing.

Koguryo was an ancient Korean state which thrived on the Korean Peninsula for about 800 years from the 1st century B.C. to 668 A.D. It was a powerful and sophisticated feudal state which extended into north China and exerted considerable influence on neighboring Japan.

The close relationship between Korea and Japan is shown in the Koguryo mural paintings. The monument for King Kwanggeto reveals that there were cultural exchanges between Koguryo and Japan during the ancient period. Also the Four Gods in the Three Tumuluses of Kangso shows a close resemblance to mural paintings discovered in the Tombs of Takamatsuzuka in Nara, central part of Japan.

The exhibition proved to be a great contribution to the understanding of the deep relationship between Korean and Japanese cultures during the ancient period.

Int'l Symposium

Meanwhile an international symposium on "Koguryo Culture and Ancient Japan" was held in Tokyo on May 24 under the sponsorship of the Committee for the Practice of the Koguryo Culture Exhibition.

Present there were a DPRK scientific delegation of the Koguryo Culture Exhibition, Egami Namio, Chairman of the Committee for the Practice of the Koguryo Culture Exhibition and Honorary Professor of Tokyo University, prominent university professors and more than 400 people of various circles of Japan.

Invited there were Paek Jong Won, Vice Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun), and historians of Chongryun.

Egami Namio and Chu Yong Hon, a member of the DPRK scientific delegation, made keynote reports respectively on the subjects "the Royal Line of the Northeast Asian Ancient State of Horse-Riding People" and "Koguryo and Culture of Ancient Japan".

Speeches were made by Vice President of the Academy of Social Science Kim Chol Sik who was heading the Korean scientific delegation of the Koguryo Culture Exhibition and Japanese professors.

They spoke about the Dokhung-ri ancient mural tomb, ancient culture of Koguryo and Japan, Koguryo ancient mural tomb and other questions.

The symposium was addressed by the members of the Korean scientific delegation.

Concluding the symposium, Ueda Masaaki, Professor of Kyoto University, stressed the need to further strengthen exchange between Korean and Japanese scholars in the future.

Even Though They Are against Our Wishes (2)

—Memoirs of Parents of the Detained Students in South Korea—

(Continued from the No. 1,290 issue)

I Can Understand Why They Chose Cold Prison

Special attention was drawn to the active attitude of the detained students at the open forum held to discuss the current situation under the sponsorship of the All Students Federation at Koryo (Korea) University in Seoul on Sept. 6. It seemed that it was not the students but the parents who steered the forum.

On that day, Mrs. Kim Chun Ok, mother of Kim Min Sok (Chairman of the all students federation, President of the all students committee of Seoul National University) said in her address of encouragement to students as follows, "By attending the court hearings without fail, I came to understand what the student insisted. We, the older generation, will apologize before all the attendants". Her speech was entitled "To my Dear Children".

Moreover, Mrs. Li Chong Ja, President of the Parents' Conference of the Detained Students, said, "As we have conscience to distinguish good from evil, We can understand why our children chose the difficult way to be put in a dark and cold prison than warm and easy way of living. No one can check the powerful stream of history. Whatever painful the passage to democracy, don't lose your courage. We parents and people, stand with you." Her speech was greeted with applause. Another parent, the parent of a Seoul National University student, denounced distorted TV reports on the student movements citing facts in detail and urged a campaign to refuse TV subscriptions.

On that day, the parents of Ho In Hoe, Chairman of the General Student Council of Koryo University, who had attracted special public attention, also attended the student rally at the Koryo University.

No sooner had Ho doused himself in petroleum saying that he wasn't afraid of self-immolation than his mother, Mrs. Kang only called out his name without trying to prevent his attempt.

On that day, expressing her sorrow over the fact that she couldn't but look on her son being dragged out by police, she said, "Parents are guided by their children. From now on, I think, I will only encourage my son, instead of just feeling lonely, and added, "Once a man makes up his mind to do something, I want him to do his best with courage."

People admire her, saying "Like mother, like son." Mr. Ho Gyun (50), father of Ho In Hoe, said "I am proud of my son. My son is a son of Koryo University and at the same time a son of our nation. I'd like to back up my son with all my mights." All the attendants were deeply impressed by his words.

Among the parents of the detained students, there was Mrs. Kim Chun Ok mother of Kim Min Sok (Seoul National University), who was most busily engaged in the activity for the release of detained students.

Mrs. Kim who operates a foreign language school in the center of Seoul, is working hard for the release for his son through various activities, visiting the detention house to meet her son, attending court hearings and various meetings, sending appeals and statements to various circles.

No Reason To Be Expelled from School

According to her, Min Sok had been known as an excellent student both in his school records and behavior from elementary school to Seoul National University.

Recently, she has kept such documents as school records and certificates of merit which prove Min Sok was an excellent student.

His school scorebook for the first year of his elementary school days gave him 99 points in average in the first semester and 98 points in average during the second semester.

Min Sok, who distinguishes himself for his excellent school records and his versatility, must have earned a good reputation.

Likewise, in his junior and senior high school days, he ranked second, and 10th, respectively. After entering the sociology department of the Seoul National University, he was in the top ranking group.

Mrs. Kim is proud that her husband and she brought up her children in a harmonious family atmosphere. Her husband met her while studying in Tokyo, and married her.

She bore 2 boys in Tokyo, and Min Sok at home in 1974. Her husband who had majored in English literature, started a foreign trade from early in life, and they were rather well off.

Her family used to go on a picnic or trip together. Min Sok who grew up in such a harmonious family, spent his youthful days in healthy way, enjoying mountain-climbing and fishing.

Min Sok was known to be very gentle and warm-hearted among his friends because of his attitude towards them. He sometimes helped his friends who were suffering mentally or from poverty.

Anyhow, she can't understand why her son, such a good boy, was arrested and expelled from his university.

(To be continued)

(Continued from page 6)

May 26

* A Korean defence sports delegation headed by Pak Myong Chol, first Vice Chairman of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee, for a visit to China.

May 27

* Hwang Jang Yop, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and his group for a visit to China.

May 28

* A delegation of the Korean International Tourist Administration headed by its Director Han Byong Un for Czechoslovakia.

Foreign Dels. to Pyongyang (May 23–29)

May 23

* A social scientists delegation of Ibaraki University of Japan headed by Professor Kobayashi Mitsue, Councillor of the International Institute of the Juche Idea.

May 26

* A Cuban government civil aviation delegation headed by Jorge Falicon Kintero, Deputy Chief of the Civil Aviation Bureau.
* A delegation of the Liaoning Provincial Committee of the Communist Party of China headed by Li Guixian, member of the CPC Central Committee and Secretary of the Liaoning Provincial Party Committee.
* Mbonimana Gamaliel, a professor of the University of Rwanda.

May 27

* A delegation of political officers of the Romanian Army led by Illie Ceausescu, Vice Minister of National Defense of the Romanian Socialist Republic and Secretary of the Supreme Political Council of the Romanian Army.
* A delegation of the Communist Party of Great Britain headed by its General Secretary Gordon Mclennan.
* A Chinese Government delegation of Scientific and Technological Cooperation headed by Guo Shuyan, Vice Minister of the State Science and Technology Commission of China.
* A Japanese delegation of societies for the study of the Juche idea headed by Hanawa Fujio, General Secretary of the Japan National Council of Societies for the Study of Works of President Kim Il Sung.
* An Indian scholars delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Abha Avasthi.

May 29

* A delegation of the Trade Union of Agricultural Workers of Mongolia headed by Gendensurengin Bayart, Chairman of its Standing Council.

Agreements, Accords between DPRK and Foreign Countries (May 22–26)

May 22

* An agreement on establishing friendly relations between the Hamhung branch of the Korean Academy of Sciences and the Changchun branch of the Chinese Academy of Sciences was signed in Beijing.

May 26

* The 1986 Plan for Cooperation between the Foreign Ministries of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Mongolian People's Republic was signed in Pyongyang.

(KCNA)

Anti-Americanism Rising in S. Korea

SEOUL (AFP-Jiji) – The United States, long considered the protector of south Korea and a source of pressure for democratic reform, has been singled out for attack recently by radicals in the south Korean opposition.

The U.S. Embassy in Seoul, surrounded by armed guards and plainclothes policemen and ringed by anti-vehicle barricades, symbolizes the changes that have taken place during the past year.

"The presence of 40,000 American troops and the political consultant role played by U.S. ambassadors here have always inspired a little bit of resentment," a Western diplomat said.

"What's new is the radicalization of students and increasing dissatisfaction (with the United States) stemming from economic disagreements," he added.

At the almost daily student demonstrations held across the country, the United States is accused of supporting the military dictatorship of President Chun Doo Hwan and calls are made for the United States to remove its bases.

A visit to Seoul earlier this month by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did not help improve the U.S. image, according to Kim Dae-jung, a leader of the moderate opposition.

"Shultz gave the strong impression that he supports the dictatorship," Kim told Agence France-Presse.

The United States has been attacked regularly since 1980 by different opposition and religious groups.

These critics accuse the U.S. Army, which has the right of command over 600,000 south Korean troops, of authorizing a bloody 1980 crackdown on a rebellion in Kwangju in which at least 200 people were killed.

If anti-Americanism spreads, Washington could call on the government to crack down on the radicals the diplomat said. But only if the United States is not seen as sanctioning the repression, which would have an adverse effect on public opinion in the United States, he added.

The radical opposition supports this analysis. The Reverend Moon Ik-hwan, a force behind clandestine dissidents, said that the "students' anti-Americanism is more intentional, to shock American consciousness."

Anti-Americanism is even stronger among workers and farmers, he said.

Korea has opened its markets to foreign goods under pressure from Washington, a diplomat explained, while its exports to the United States, Korea's principal market, have run into protectionist barriers.

Farmers are unhappy about agricultural imports which undercut the prices of domestic goods, the diplomat said. In one recent case, south Korean cattle farmers complained that beef from the United States was being sold at prices lower than Korean beef.

Korean businesses have been seeking to make up for a 3-billion-dollar trade deficit with Japan in 1985 by increasing exports to the United States, with which Korea had a 3.2-billion-dollar trade surplus in 1984, the diplomat said.

They view the U.S. market as the one to develop at all costs, he added.

In this atmosphere, U.S. accusations of "dumping" of Korean goods on the U.S. market take on exaggerated proportions.

The result is that anti-American sentiment penetrates different sectors of the population, the diplomat said.

A visit to Seoul earlier this month by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz did not help improve the U.S. image, according to Kim Dae-jung, a leader of the moderate opposition.

"Shultz gave the strong impression that he supports the dictatorship," Kim told Agence France-Presse.

Widening of Gulf between Oppositions and Chon Junta Threatens Stability

SEOUL – When police removed the charred body of a student protester who had set himself on fire and jumped to his death from a fourth-floor window, they found a notebook in his back pocket.

Scrawled inside was a simple message "The masses are foolish," Lee Tong-soo had written in Korean. "But they will never die. Only history will judge my agonizing struggle."

Lee on May 20 became the third student in a three-week period to try to make his point through self-immolation. He took his 22 years, his high school diploma, his childhood friends, his family and his future and burned it all up in a moment.

"The major cause for the radical movement is desperation," leading political dissident Kim Dae-jung said last week in an interview in his suburban home. "There is no place for people to express their views. There is no way for them to solve their problems peacefully."

Reflecting that frustration, the student radicals have become increasingly violent and anti-American during the last few weeks, their sentiments galvanized when U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz praised the government of President Chun Doo Hwan, saying that the "institutions of democracy are taking shape" in South Korea.

"That was the beginning," said one political science professor in the capital city "What we don't know yet is the end."

A highly sophisticated and economically vital nation that is an example to developing countries throughout East Asia, south Korea today is rattled by a deep and angry split between the government and the opposition movement, an increasingly politicized work force, radicalized students and a sharply critical Catholic Church.

Taken together, these forces threaten to engulf the nation in a violent and bloody confrontation.

"For a while, we just thought it was the riots of spring," one American executive said last week. "But now it looks more serious. We are all just watching. But, of course, there is really nothing we can do."

Trouble in the Chun government began almost before the government itself was formed, in 1980, when troops led then-Gen. Chun crushed a civilian uprising in the southern city of Kwangju with a show of force that left from 162 to more than 2,000 dead. No one can agree on the death toll.

A period of relative quiet followed when Chun became president in the wake of a military coup and promised democratic reforms. But the reforms came slowly, and opposition to his regime grew. Today, despite several recent conciliatory moves by the Government, political tensions have reached an alarming level.

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"I'm not at all sure that the government appreciates the seriousness of the present situation," said one Seoul National University professor who requested that his name be withheld. "It's a kind of game between the radical groups.

Although many government officials discount the radical student movement as a fringe group fueled by idealism and leftist propaganda, some to take the weekend riots, the skirmishes with police and the turmoil on university campuses to heart.

Calling radical groups a "real threat" to the nation's political and economic stability, National Assembly member Hyun Hong-choo said in an interview last week that the students had to be isolated and controlled.

"If we do sit idle and do nothing," said Hyun, a Columbia University-trained lawyer who has worked in the south Korean government for 20 years, "they are going to be very problematic for this country. We have to alienate these elements from the rest of the society, the rest of the students. . ."

Indeed, the theme that violent protests "undermine national security" and tarnish south Korea's name, as it heads into a highly visible period during which it will host both the Asian Games this year and the 1988 Summer Olympics, is heard often here and used to both explain and legitimize student arrests, campus raids and a police presence that is intimidating by almost any standard.

Still, for most, the government's explanations have not blunted any criticism over the slow pace of reforms. Instead, a growing sense of nationalism and suddenly escalating anti-American feelings are creating a situation that alarms U.S. officials, who are perennially concerned because of south Korea's immense strategic significance along the Pacific rim.

Even as government officials discount the radicals' actions as the natural product of rapid industrialization, the students themselves point to increasing politicization of factory workers, of farmers and the poor, and argue that their views are taking hold outside the campuses as well as in them.

How such problems will be resolved is anything but clear.

Opposition party members believe that a move toward direct elections, replacing the present electoral college system, would ensure and end to Chun's military-backed rule.

They say that only by such elections can the country freely choose its next president.

On April 30, Chun, in an unexpected about-face, said he would consider revising the constitution before the 1988 elections, and entertain the direct-election concept.

But opposition party members say that the matter has remained all talk and no action. Meanwhile, tensions on the street have become worse.

KNT Service

Servicewomen Work at Bars in Okinawa

American women troops and wives of servicemen are working as bar hostesses on Okinawa to make for the devalued dollar's loses against the yen, according to a UPI report.

Pacific Stars and Stripes tried to report this "morale problem" along with the story of AIDS testing among troops and dependents on Okinawa, but was suppressed due to command pressure and editorial dicisions at the newspaper, the report said.

This story evoked repercussions inside the U.S. military in the region and U.S. Pacific Commander, Ronald J. Hays, is being pressed to investigate the "immorale" incident.

(Continued from page 1)

cording to the NKDP report.

The committee also said that the heads of local "government" offices visited the homes of NKDP members 2 or 3 days before the rally and threatened them not to attend the Inchon rally with fraudulent measures, including rumors that the rally had been suspended.

It further revealed the fact that the Chon junta instituted a supervision room in a building on the right side of the gymnasium where the rally for the constitutional revision was scheduled to be held.

Those 2,000 youths, disguised as workers and students, who seemed to have been waiting for a sign or order, had been sitting around the gymnasium around noon, or 2 hours before the rally started and led the demonstration in a completely different way when the demonstrators marched to the venue of the Inchon rally, according to the report.

"Suspension of the Inchon rally was entirely due to the premeditated plot by the present regime," said the special committee, chairman Ro Sung Hwan, vice president of the NKDP.

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